

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	4	((alkalinity buffer\$5 adj ability) same stock) and (paper\$1machine paper\$1making) and (hydroxide same ("CO. sub.2" CO2 C adj O2 "C O.sub.2" carbon adj (dioxide biooxide)))	US-PGP UB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWE NT; IBM_T DB	OR	OFF	2005/07/19 20:07
L2	4	((alkalinity buffer\$5 adj capacity) same stock) and (paper\$1machine paper\$1making) and (hydroxide same ("CO. sub.2" CO2 C adj O2 "C O.sub.2" carbon adj (dioxide biooxide)))	US-PGP UB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWE NT; IBM_T DB	OR	OFF	2005/07/19 20:08
L3	31	((alkalinity buffer\$5 adj capacity)) and (paper\$1machine paper\$1making) and (hydroxide same ("CO. sub.2" CO2 C adj O2 "C O.sub.2" carbon adj (dioxide biooxide)))	US-PGP UB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWE NT; IBM_T DB	OR	OFF	2005/07/19 20:08

L4	27	3 not 2	US-PGP UB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWE NT; IBM_T DB	OR	OFF	2005/07/19 20:12
L5	1	Adalka	US-PGP UB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWE NT; IBM_T DB	OR	ON	2005/07/19 20:13
S1	4	((alkalinity buffering adj ability) same stock) and (paper\$1machine paper\$1making) and (hydroxide same ("CO. sub.2" CO2 C adj O2 "C O.sub.2" carbon adj (dioxide bioxide)))	US-PGP UB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWE NT; IBM_T DB	OR	OFF	2005/07/19 20:07

S2	2	wo-8804705-\$.did.	US-PGP UB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWE NT; IBM_T DB	OR	OFF	2005/07/19 18:35
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Linde Gas

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ADALKA® Process

Enhanced Buffering Capacity with the ADALKA® Process Stabilizer

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Do the conditions in your stock preparation and short circulation processes need to be even and stable?

Then the ADALKA® Process Stabilizer is tailor made to do the very job! This new CO₂ application from Linde is patented and is presently being launched to the market. It enhances the system alkalinity ie. buffering capacity, thus stabilizing wet end chemistry and unit operations like beating and mixing and providing excellent opportunities for optimization of chemical additions. The ADALKA® Process Stabilizer was primarily developed for the production of woodfree paper and paperboard. However, experience proves that it can also very well be adapted to other kinds of paper qualities like wood containing papers.

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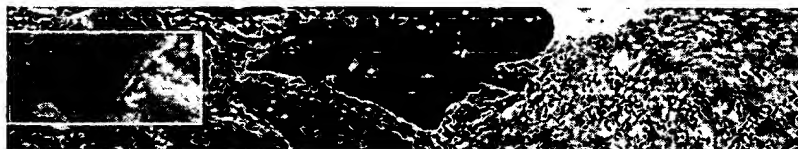
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Optimización del
proceso con CODIP®

Estabilizador de
proceso ADALKA®

Economizador de
carbonato de calcio
GRAFICO®



800 800 242

Estabilizador de proceso ADALKA®

Si necesita que las condiciones en los procesos de preparación de su stock y corto ciclo sean uniformes y estables, entonces el estabilizador de proceso ADALKA® es el apropiado para el trabajo.

Patentada por Linde, esta nueva aplicación del dióxido de carbono (CO_2) se está lanzando actualmente al mercado. Y entre sus ventajas podemos mencionar que mejora la alcalinidad del sistema, por ejemplo, la capacidad de buffering, estabilizando así la química del agua final – agua blanca– y de las operaciones de la unidad como el batido y el mezclado. Además, brinda excelentes oportunidades para la optimización de aditivos químicos.

El estabilizador de proceso ADALKA® fue desarrollado, principalmente, para la producción de papel y cartulinas "libres de madera". Sin embargo, la experiencia ha probado que puede adaptarse muy bien a papeles de otra calidad, como papeles con contenido de madera.

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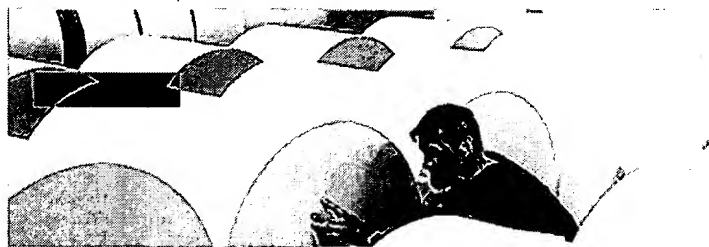
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Producción de Papel

El equipo del papel es el centro de conocimiento de AGA en lo que respecta a aplicaciones de gases relacionadas con la fabricación de papel. Es responsable por el desarrollo y comercialización de soluciones que faciliten el proceso de producción, mejoren la calidad y reduzcan el impacto en el medio ambiente.

El equipo trabaja con una orientación global, combinando la experiencia de diversos países y áreas de conocimiento para poder servir a las compañías de papel alrededor del mundo. Trabaja en continua cooperación con los clientes en todas las áreas de operación -investigación y desarrollo, producción y administración- para resolver sus particulares necesidades.



Producción de Papel - Optimización del proceso con CODIP®

CODIP® es una aplicación del dióxido de carbono (CO₂) que ha sido desarrollado principalmente para la producción de papel de periódicos, usando pulpa de papel libre de tinta como materia prima. La aplicación fue desarrollada y patentada por Linde junto con la cooperación asociada de UPM-Kymmene. Fue lanzado a fines de 1998 y actualmente es utilizada en un gran número de papeleras. CODIP® interactúa con los componentes presentes en el sistema para estabilizar la fluctuación del proceso debido a la materia prima, el método de blanqueo, los aditivos químicos, etc. Algunos ejemplos de sus beneficios son: Incremento de la capacidad de las máquinas de papel. Incremento de la producción de DIP (Deinked Pulp) como una forma de carbonato de calcio. Estabilización del perfil de pH.

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Producción de Papel - Estabilizador de proceso ADALKA®

Mejora de la capacidad intermedia ("buffer") con el estabilizador de proceso ADALKA®. ¿Necesita que las condiciones en los procesos de preparación de su stock y corto ciclo sean uniformes y estables? ¡Entonces el estabilizador de proceso ADALKA® es el apropiado para el trabajo! Esta nueva aplicación del dióxido de carbono (CO₂) fue patentada por Linde y se está lanzando actualmente al mercado. Mejora la alcalinidad del sistema, por ejemplo, la capacidad de buffering, estabilizando de este modo la química da agua final – agua blanca– y las operaciones de la unidad como el batido y el mezclado, brindando excelentes oportunidades para la optimización de aditivos químicos. El estabilizador de proceso ADALKA® fue desarrollado, principalmente, para la producción de papel y cartulinas "libres de madera". Sin embargo, la experiencia ha probado que también

puede adaptarse muy bien a papeles de otras calidades, como papeles con contenido de madera.

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Producción de Papel - Economizador de carbonato de calcio GRAFICO®

Carbonato de calcio (CaCO_3) como relleno en papeles con contenido de madera. GRAFICO®, el economizador de carbonato de calcio, es una aplicación del dióxido de carbono (CO_2) desarrollada y patentada por Linde en conjunto con la cooperación asociada de UPM-Kymmene, para ser utilizado cuando se introduce CaCO_3 como relleno en la producción de papeles que contienen pulpa mecánica como el papel de periódico y papel SC (super calendered paper). Las condiciones en las máquinas de papel son a menudo tales que el CaCO_3 comienza a disolverse y los productores de papel conocen los problemas originados por calcio liberado en el sistema. GRAFICO®, el economizador de carbonato de calcio, ayuda a prevenir la disolución del CaCO_3 debido a cambios localizados del pH o a condiciones levemente ácidas y a crear condiciones para un proceso más estable.

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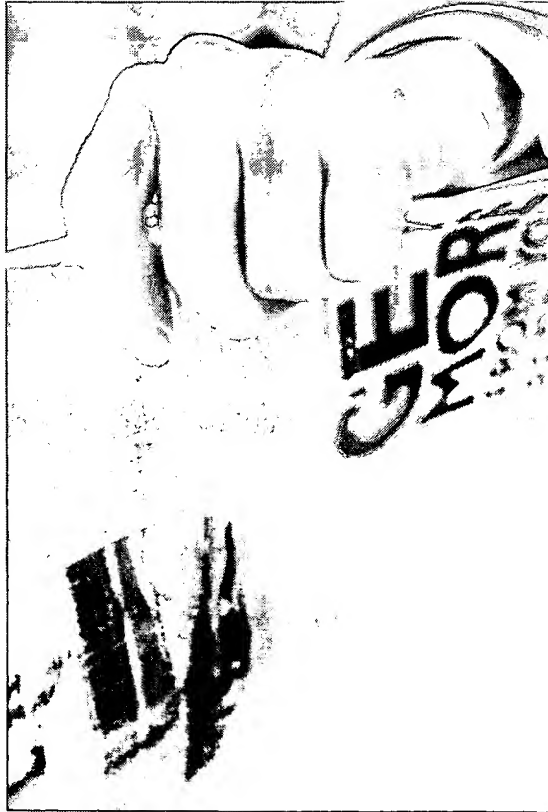
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Linde Paperteam



Das Linde Paperteam hat Erfahrungen, die die beste Lösung für Ihren Prozess je nach produzierter Papierqualität, der Rohstoffbasis und den Prozessbedingungen herauszufinden.

Linde Gas ist seit 20 Jahren in der Papier- und Zellstoffbranche ein etablierter Sauerstoff- und Kohlendioxidlieferant. Das Paperteam von Linde wurde eigens für Neuentwicklungen, Anwendungen und Vermarktung innerhalb der Papierindustrie geschaffen.

Das Team arbeitet länderübergreifend, das Know-how aus den verschiedenen Ländern kann somit gebündelt und die global agierenden Papierindustrien optimal bedient werden.

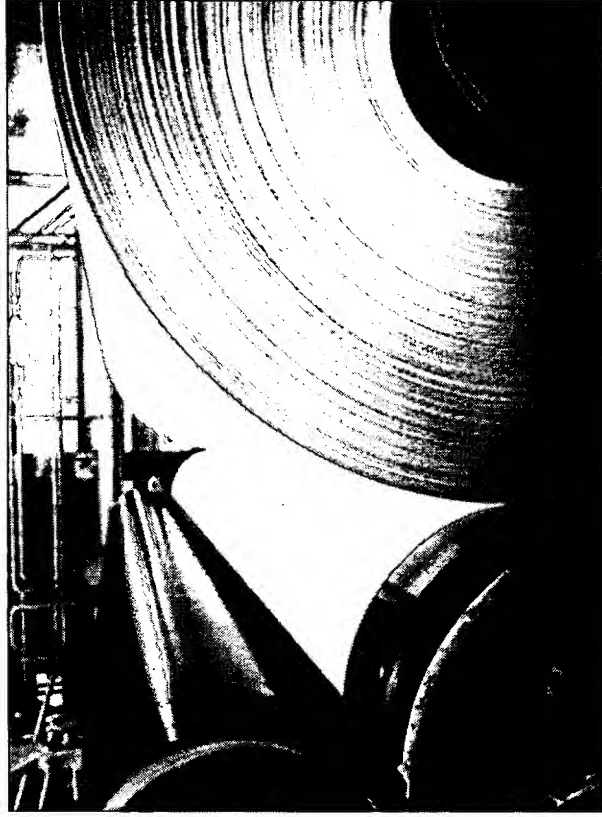
Die enge Kooperation mit dem Kunden ist der Schlüsselfaktor des Erfolges.

Unser Team von Spezialisten bietet Ihnen:

- Prozessstudien beim Kunden, Auslegung der Prozessbedingungen,
- Lösungsvorschläge zur Verbesserung der Produktionseffizienz.
- Die Versuchsabwicklung beinhaltet:
 - ◊ Projektleitung
 - ◊ Engineering
 - ◊ Schulung
 - ◊ Installation
 - ◊ Versuchsplanung
 - ◊ Analysen
 - ◊ Berichte
 - ◊ Installation einer Dauerversorgung
- Inbetriebnahme
 - ◊ Verfahrensoptimierung und Unterstützung bei der Problemlösung

Linde Gas GmbH & Co KG
Waschenbergerstraße 13
4851 Stadt-Paura
Tel. 07245/218 00 Fax 216 16
www.linde-gas.at

Anwendung von CO₂ in der Papier-Industrie



Das Prozessgeheimnis von Heute kann der Produktionsstandard von Morgen sein

Linde

Perfektionierte Lösungen – zugeschnitten auf Ihre Bedürfnisse.

Die Komplexität der Papierherstellung, die Größe der Einheiten sowie hohe Produktionsgeschwindigkeiten tolerieren keine Fehlfunktionen. Stabile und kontrollierte Bedingungen sind Voraussetzungen, den Qualitätsanforderungen verschiedenster Papiersorten zu entsprechen. Kundenzufriedenheit ist damit garantiert.

Das Paperteam von Linde Gas hat dafür eine Palette von spezifischen Lösungen zur Verbesserung des Papierherstellungsprozesses entwickelt.

Bei einer steigenden Anzahl von Papiermaschinen werden die Prozesse von sauren auf neutrale oder pseudoneutrale Bedingungen umgestellt. Kalziumkarbonat (CaCO_3) gewinnt als Füllstoff zunehmend an Bedeutung.

Eine unserer Stärken ist die Steuerung der pH-Profile durch die Erhöhung der Pufferkapazität und die Steuerung der Kalziumkarbonat-Chemie.

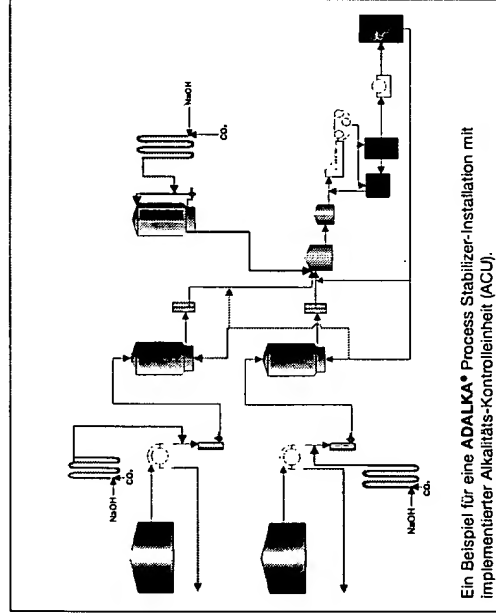
In enger Zusammenarbeit mit bekannten Papierherstellern haben wir Verfahren entwickelt, um die Papierherstellung zu verfeinern und die Produktionseffektivität zu verbessern. Wir helfen Ihnen, perfekte Lösungen für Prozess- und Laufoptimierung zu finden.

ADALKA® Process Stabilizer

Stabiler pH-Wert ist die Voraussetzung für jeden Papierherstellungsprozess. Diese Stabilität ermöglicht die Kontrolle der komplexen Nasspartiechemie.

Der ADALKA® Process Stabilizer bietet Ihnen eine raffinierte Methode an, die pH-Abweichungen

gen in der Stoffaufbereitung zu verhindern. Ursachen für die pH-Abweichung sind u. a. Bleichchemikalien, mikrobiologische Aktivitäten und chemische Zusätze sowie lange Verweilzeit in den Stapeltürmen. Die Stabilisierung liefert ausgezeichnete Bedingungen für die Kontrolle der Nasspartie-Chemie und Optimierung der einzelnen Abläufe.



Ein Beispiel für eine ADALKA® Process Stabilizer-Installation mit implementierter Alkalitäts-Kontrolleinheit (ACU).

Der ADALKA® Process Stabilizer verwendet eine Kombination von Kohlendioxid (CO_2) und Natriumhydroxid (NaOH) zur Steigerung der Alkalinität und der Pufferkapazität. Der pH-Wert vom System kann auf die gewünschte Größe eingestellt werden. Die Auflösung von Kalziumkarbonat verringert sich.

Die Schlüsselnutzen des ADALKA® Process Stabilizer sind:

- verbesserte Laufeigenschaften der Papiermaschinen
- die Verwendung von anderen Chemikalien kann optimiert werden

CODIP® Process Improver

Diese Technologie ist für Papiermaschinen entwickelt worden, welche Deinkingstoff (DIP) als Rohstoff verwenden und dient der Stabilisierung des pH-Wertes und Reduzierung der Härte.

Vorteile:

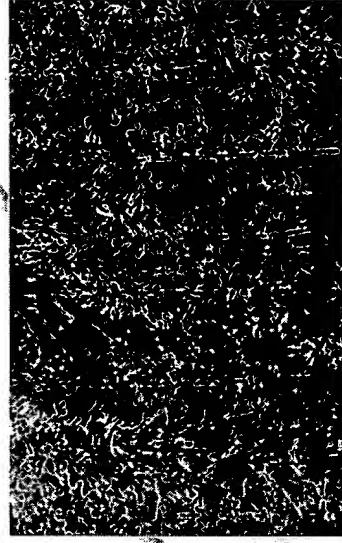
- verbesserte Laufeigenschaften der Papiermaschine
- erhöhte Ausbeute des Deinkingstoffes
- kein H_2SO_4 erforderlich

GRAFICO® Calcium Carbonate Saver

Diese Technologie wurde entwickelt, um die Verwendung von CaCO_3 als Füllstoff für holzhaltiges SC- und Zeitungspapier zu erleichtern.

Vorteile:

- der pH-Wert wird auf die gewünschte niedrigere Größe eingestellt
- gesteigerte Pufferkapazität im System
- verringert die Auflösung von Kalziumkarbonat



CODIP® Process Improver und GRAFICO® Calcium Carbonate Saver

sind Innovationen, die nur auf Verwendung des Kohlendioxids basieren. Diese Verfahren werden in gesonderter Installation oder in Verbindung mit ADALKA® Process Stabilizer verwendet.

3 which achieves a significant buffering effect is a sodium
4 hydroxide feed equal to between 0.5 and 5 kg/ton dry
5 cellulose and said amount of carbon dioxide feed which
6 ~~achieve~~ achieves a significant buffering effect is are,
7 ~~respectively,~~ equal to between 0.5 and 5 kg/ton dry
8 cellulose.

1 16. (currently amended) A process for stabilizing
2 the pH of a pulp suspension at a desired pH level,
3 comprising providing a papermaking pulp suspension and
4 increasing the ~~alkalinity~~ buffering ability of said paper
5 making pulp suspension by adding to the circulation
6 system of pulp and white water in the stock preparation
7 of a paper machine in a paper mill, a combination of an
8 alkali metal hydroxide feed and a carbon dioxide feed,
9 which feeds cooperate to increase the pH of said pulp
10 suspension and to otherwise only counter each other's pH
11 adjusting effects without further separate uses of their
12 respective intermediate pH adjusting effects, each of
13 said feeds being added in an amount greater than what
14 would be required to only adjust the pH of the suspension
15 to the desired pH level, said feeds being provided in an
16 amount sufficient to achieve a significant buffering
17 effect of said pulp suspension and to increase the pH of
18 said pulp suspension and maintain the pH at a desired
19 level from the addition of the feeds throughout the short
20 circulation and formation of the paper on the paper
21 machine.



Web

Definitions of **Alkalinity** on the Web:

- The acid-neutralizing capacity of water. It is primarily a function of the carbonate, bicarbonate, and hydroxide content in water. The lower the alkalinity, the less capacity the water has to absorb acids without becoming more acidic.
dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/waterres/lakes/glossary.htm
- the measurement of constituents in a water supply which determine alkaline conditions. The alkalinity of water is a measure of its capacity to neutralize acids. See pH.
www.aquatechnologies.com/info_glossary.htm
- Alkalinity is useful in removing acidic, fatty and oily soils. Soap and soap-based products are alkaline and perform well only in an alkaline medium. Detergent products can be formulated at any level of alkalinity determined by the cleaning task to be performed.
www.howtocleananything.com/hca_glossay.htm
- Alkalinity is a measure of the concentration of bases in the water and the capacity of the water to accept acidity (ie it's buffering capacity). Alkalinity is usually measured as either mg/l (milligrams per litre) CaCO₃ (Calcium Carbonate) or meq (milli-equivalents). 1 meq = 50 mg/l CaCO₃. The ideal range of alkalinity for fish farming is 20 - 300mg/l. Below 20mg/l the water will have a very low buffering capacity, and any acids that are washed into the water (for example after heavy rain has soaked through peat), will cause a big fall in pH. Such fluctuations
www.aquatext.com/list-a.htm
- Also more commonly called total alkalinity. A measure of the pH-buffering capacity of water. Also called the water's resistance to change in pH. Composed of the hydroxides, carbonates and bicarbonates in the water. One of the basic water tests necessary to determine water balance.
www.poolspa.com/glossary.html
- The quantitative capacity of a water or water solution to neutralize an acid. It is usually measured by titration with a standard acid solution of sulfuric acid, and expressed in terms of its calcium carbonate equivalent.
www.cleanwaterstore.com/technical/glossary/glossary_abc.html
- a measure of the ability of a solution to absorb positively charged hydrogen ions without a significant change in pH. Also referred to as buffering capacity. Alkaline solutions have a pH greater than 7.0. (see pH)
www.mondaycreek.org/glossary.html
- the capacity of water for neutralizing an acid solution.
mvhs1.mbhs.edu/riverweb/glossary.html
- The acid-neutralizing capacity of a solution. Alkalinity indicates how much change in pH will occur with the addition of moderate amounts of acid. Because alkalinity of most natural waters is composed almost entirely of bicarbonate and carbonate ions, determinations of alkalinity can provide accurate estimates of concentrations of these ions. Bicarbonate and carbonate ions are among the dominant anions present in natural waters thus alkalinity measurements provide information about major ion relations and evolution of water chemistry.
water.usgs.gov/pubs/ofr/ofr00-213/manual_eng/glossary.html
- This is the measure of a solution's resistance to changes in pH. It is commonly measured as carbonate alkalinity or total alkalinity, and is expressed in meq, dKH, or ppm of CO₃ ions. The alkalinity can be raised by adding a buffer.
fins.actwin.com/glossary.php
- The capacity of water to neutralize or buffer acids. A solution is alkaline when its pH value is above 7. High levels in water or soil can lead to problems.

www.ecohealth101.org/glossary.html

- the total measurable bases (OH^- , HCO_3^- , CO_3^{2-}) in a volume of water; a measure of a material's capacity to neutralize acids.
Top
www.epa.gov/grtlakes/seahome/housewaste/src/glossary1.htm
- having a pH greater than 7.
www.hcs.ohio-state.edu/mg/manual/glossary.htm
- concentration of alkali metals that form salts (eg Li, Na, K). High alkalinity raises pH and precipitates metals out of solution and is often associated with limestone substrates.
www.nps.gov/plants/restore/library/glossary.htm
- The capacity of bases to neutralize acids. An example is lime added to lakes to decrease acidity.
www.e11th-hour.org/resources/backgrounders/environmental.glossary.a.html
- is a measure of the proton-accepting capacity of a solution. This property is also referred to as its "acid-neutralizing capacity", and is equal to the sum concentration of all proton acceptors in the solution or the total strong base concentration. Total alkalinity is operationally defined as the alkalinity neutralized by titration with a strong acid to the carbonic acid equivalence point. (IT = incremental titration, DIS = dissolved, TOT = total)
ga.water.usgs.gov/nawqa/glossary.html
- The condition of pH between 7-14. The chief cause of alkalinity in brewing water is the bicarbonate ion (HCO_3^-).
www.howtobrew.com/glossary.html
- The relative acidity of any solution expressed in a pH range of numbers. The pH value is the negative common logarithm of the hydrogen-ion concentration in a solution, expressed in moles per liter of solution. A neutral solution, that is, one that is neither acidic nor alkaline, such as pure water, has a concentration of 10^{-7} moles per liter; its pH is thus 7. Acidic solutions have pH values ranging with decreasing acidity from 0 to nearly 7; alkaline or basic solutions have a pH ranging with increasing alkalinity from just beyond 7 to 14. In seawater, the alkalinity
amsglossary.allenpress.com/glossary/browse
- The capacity to buffer against pH drops. The greater the alkalinity, the more stable the pH will be and the less likely that there will be pH swings. Alkalinity can be raised by adding a carbonate buffer material. Alkalinity can also be maintained through the use of substance called kalkwasser.
www.seasky.org/aquarium/sea3a.html
- The ability of water to maintain a stable pH. Controlled by the amount of carbonate ions present in the water. Also called Buffering Capacity. See KH.
www.aquahobby.com/articles/e_glossary.php
- The sum of the anions of weak acids, plus hydroxyl, carbonate and bicarbonate ions in water.
www.ngo.grida.no/soesa/nsoer/general/glossary.htm
- refers to how well a water body can neutralize acids. Alkalinity measures the amount of alkaline compounds in water, such as carbonates (CO_3^{2-}), bicarbonates (HCO_3^-), and hydroxides (OH^-). These compounds are natural buffers that can remove excess hydrogen ions that have been added from sources such as acid rain or acid mine drainage. Alkalinity mitigates or relieves metals toxicity by using available HCO_3^- and CO_3^{2-} to take metals out of solution, thus making it unavailable to fish. Alkalinity is affected by the geology of the watershed; watersheds containing limestone will have a higher alkalinity
bcn.boulder.co.us/basin/natural/wqterms.html
- Represents the amount of carbonates, bicarbonates, hydroxides and silicates or phosphates in the water and is reported as grains per gallon, or ppm as calcium carbonate.
www.cleaver-brooks.com/GlossAE.html
- The capacity of water to neutralize acids, expressed in milligrams per liter of equivalent calcium carbonate.
www.portlandonline.com/water/index.cfm

- The quantitative capacity of water to neutralize an acid; that is, the measure of how much acid can be added to a liquid without causing a significant change in pH.
www.freakinfucus.co.uk/primers/prm_gloss.htm
- pH values above 7
wordnet.princeton.edu/perl/webwn
- The common (Arrhenius) definition of a base is a chemical compound that either donates hydroxide ions or absorbs hydrogen ions when dissolved in water. Bases and acids are referred to as opposites because the effect of an acid is to increase the hydronium ion concentration in water, whereas bases reduce this concentration. Arrhenius bases are water-soluble and always have a pH greater than 7 in solution.
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alkalinity

define:Alkalinity

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Word: Word

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www.radiometer-analytical.com

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www.waterionizer.org

al·ka·lin·i·ty  (ăĭk ə-līn'ī-tē)

n. pl. al·ka·lin·i·ties

The alkali concentration or alkaline quality of an alkali-containing substance.

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Thesaurus

Legend: ☐ Synonyms ☐ Related Words ☐ Antonyms

Noun 1. alkalinity - pH values above 7

pH, pH scale - (chemistry) p(otential of) H(ydrogen); the logarithm of the reciprocal of hydrogen-ion concentration in gram atoms per liter; provides a measure on a scale from 0 to 14 of the acidity or alkalinity of a solution (where 7 is neutral and greater than 7 is acidic and less than 7 is basic)

acidity - pH values below 7

Some words with "alkalinity" in the definition:

acid-base indicator	alkalosis	hydrogen ion concentration	pathology	respiratory alkalosis
acidity	chemical science	concentration	pH	Sorensen
alkalimeter	chemistry	laxative	pH scale	
Alkaline reaction	edaphic climax	metabolic alkalosis	phenolphthalein	
		neutrality		

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General English Dictionary Browser

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alkalimetry	Alkaline metals	alkalinize	Alkalize
alkaline	Alkaline reaction	alkalinuria	Alkalization
alkaline earth	alkaline-earth metal	Alkalious	alkalize
Alkaline earths	alkaline-loving	alkalise	alkalizer
alkaline metal	alkalinise	alkaliser	alkaloid

Full Dictionary Browser

◊alkaline phosphatase	●Alkaline Trio (band)	●Alkalinity (chemistry)	■Alkalis
●alkaline phosphatase	◊alkaline-ash diet	●alkalinize	●alkalise
■alkaline phosphatase	●alkaline-earth metal	●alkalinuria	●alkaliser
●Alkaline Phosphatase Activity	◊alkaline-earth metal	◊alkalinuria	■alkaliser
●Alkaline Phosphatase Anti	■alkaline-earth metal	●Alkalious	◊alkaliser
Alkaline Phosphatase	■alkaline-earth metal	■Alkaliphile	■alkaliser
●Alkaline Poly-Ethylene Glycolate	■alkaline-earth metals	●Alkalis	■alkaliser
	■Alkaline-forming foods	■Alkalis	●Alkalizate

● [Alkaline Poly-Ethylene Glycolate Monomethyl-Ether](#)
● [Alkaline Surfactant Polymer \(flooding\)](#)
● [alkaline tide](#)
■ [Alkaline Trio](#)

● [alkaline-loving](#)
● [alkalinise](#)

● [Alkalis](#)
■ [Alkalis](#)

● [Alkalization](#)
● [alkalize](#)



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alkalinity

Dictionary



al·ka·lin·i·ty (āl'kə-līn'ī-tē) 

n., pl. -ties.

The alkali concentration or alkaline quality of an alkali-containing substance.

Medical



al·ka·lin·i·ty (āl'kə-līn'ī-tē)

n.

The alkali concentration or alkaline quality of a substance that contains alkali.

WordNet



Note: click on a word meaning below to see its connections and related words.

The *noun* alkalinity has one meaning:

Meaning #1: pH values above 7

Antonym: acidity (meaning #3)

Wikipedia



alkalinity

Alkalinity is a measure of the acid netralizing capacity of a solution.

This netralizing capacity is equal to the stoichiometric sum of the bases in solution. In the natural environment carbonate alkalinty tends to make up most of the total alkalinity due to the common occurrence and dissolution of carbonate rocks and presence of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Other common natural components that make up alkalinity include borate, hydroxide, phosphate, silicate, nitrate, and sulphide. Solutions produced in a labratory may contain a virtual limitless number of bases that contribute to alkalinity.

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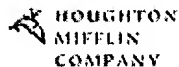
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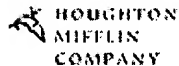
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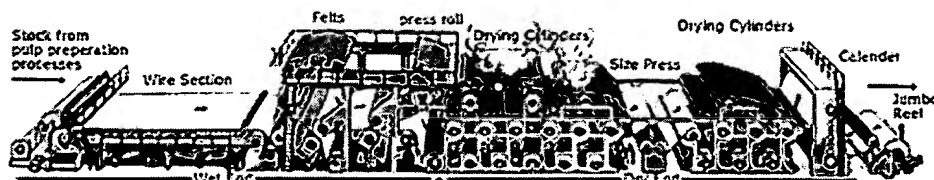
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Papermaking Machine



Stock Preparation

Bales of wood pulp or waste paper are conveyed into a large circular tank (hydropulper) which contains water. The bales are broken up into smaller pieces and mixed with the water, then discharged into large storage tanks.

The pulp is diluted with water and is then referred to as 'stock'. The cellulose fibres then have to be passed through a refining process. Before refining the fibres are stiff and inflexible and if this was made into paper it would result in a weak and bulky paper. The stock is pumped through a refiner which has a series of revolving discs. This violent process cuts and opens up the fibres and makes the ends divide (known as fibrillation). The fibres become more pliable and improves fibre bonding.

After refining, the stock is screened and cleaned to remove small impurities which could ruin the finished paper. The stock passes to a blending tank where chemicals and dyes can be added to obtain the required characteristics of the finished paper. After passing through a second cleaning system the stock is now ready for the paper machine.

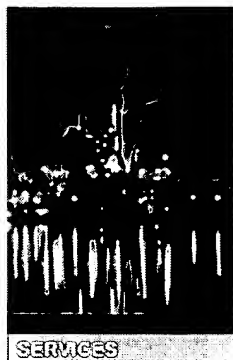
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STOCK PREPARATION

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Stock Preparation Pulp Preparation

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The first area of a papermill that the pulp enters is the stock preparation area. The basic objective here is to take the pulp and non-fibrous components and continuously & uniformly combine them into the papermill stock, called the furnish. A uniform papermaking furnish ensures stable paper making operation and a high standard of paper quality.

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